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GEORGE W. NILLETT.
TERMS—One dollar and fifty cents in advance.
One dollar and seventy-five cents at the end of six months.
Two dollars at the end of the year.
No paper discontinued till all dues are paid, but at the
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played many brilliant essays, written by no
mean hand, to prove that the epithet was well
applied, though applied to a majority. It had
stood much also during the four years of the
second Mr. Adams's administration; as the
surviving pages of the defunct National
Journal could still attest; but in all that time
it stood clear of ridicule; it did nothing upon
which any wit could lay its lash. Let it be
now! for the passage of this amendment
may expose it to untold peril; the peril of
song and caricature. And so to the Senate,
farewell to its dignity, if it once gets into the
windows of the print-shop, and becomes the
burthen of the ballads which the milk maids
sing to their cows.

2. Mr. B. took up his second head of ob-
jection. The Report affirmed that there was
no way to reduce the revenue before the end of
the year 1842, without violating the terms of the
compromise act of March 1833. Mr. B. said
he had opposed that act when it was on its pas-
sage, and had then stated his objections to it.—
It was certainly an extraordinary act, a sort of
new constitution for nine years, as he had heard
it felicitously called. It was made in an unusual
manner, not precisely by three men on an island
on the coast of Italy, but by two in some room
of a boarding house in this city, and then pushed
through Congress under a press of sail, and a
duress of feeling, under the factitious cry of
dissolution of the Union raised by those who had
not been declaring, on one hand, that the tariff could
not be reduced without dissolving the Union, and
on the other, that it could not be kept up without
dissolving the same Union. The value of
all such cries, Mr. B. said, would be appreciated
in future, when it was seen with how much
facility certain persons who had stood under
the opposite poles of the earth, as it were, on
the subject of the tariff, had come together to
compromise their opinions, and to lay the Tar-
riff on the shelf for nine years! A period which
covered two presidential elections! That act
was no favorite of his, but he would let it alone;
and thus leaving it to work out its design for
nine years, he would say there were ways to re-
duce the revenue, very sensibly, without affect-
ing the terms, or the spirit of that act. And
here he would speak upon data. He had the
authority of the Secretary of the Treasury (Mr.
Woodbury) to declare that he believed he could
reduce the revenue in this way, and upon im-
ports, to the amount of five hundred thousand
dollars; and he, Mr. B., should submit a resolu-
tion calling upon the Secretary to furnish
the detail of this reduction to the Senate at the
commencement of their next stated session, that
Congress might act upon it. Further Mr. B.
would say that it appeared to him that the
whole list of articles in the fifth section of the
act, amounting to thirty or forty in number, and
which by that section are to be free of duty in
1842, and which in his opinion might be made
free this day, and that not only without injury
to the manufacturers, but with such manifest
advantage to them, that as an equivalent for it,
and for the sake of obtaining it, they ought to
forward of themselves, and make a voluntary
concession of reductions on some other points,
especially on some classes of woollen goods.

Having given Mr. Woodbury's authority for
a reduction of \$500,000 on imports, Mr. B.
would show another source from which a much
larger reduction could be made, and that with-
out affecting this famous act of March, 1833.
In another, and a different quarter; it was in
the Western quarter; the new States, the
PUBLIC LANDS! The act of 1833 did
not embrace this source of revenue and
Congress was free to act upon it, and to give
the people of the new State the same relief on
the purchase of the article on which they chiefly
paid revenue as it had done to the old States
in the reduction of the Tariff. Mr. B. did not
go into the worn out and exploded objections to
the reduction of the price of the lands which
the Report had gathered up from their old steep-
ing places, and presented again to the Senate.
Speculators, monopolies, the fall in the price of
real estate all over the Union; these were ex-
ploded fallacies which he was sorry to see par-
aded here again, and which he should not de-
tain the Senate to answer. Sufficed it to say,
that there is no application made now, made
heretofore, or intended to be made, so far as
he knew, to reduce the price of NEW LAND!
One dollar and a quarter was low enough for
the first choice of new lands; but it was not
low enough for the second, third, fourth, and
fifth choices! It was not low enough for the
refuse lands which had been five, ten,
twenty, forty years in market, and which could
find no purchaser at \$1 25, for the solid reason
that they were worth but half, the quarter,
the tenth part of that sum. It was for such
lands that reduction of price was sought, and
had been sought for many years, and would
continue to be sought until it was obtained; for
it was impossible to believe that Congress would
persevere in the flagrant injustice of forever re-
fusing to reduce the price of refuse and unsale-
able lands to their actual value. The policy of
President Jackson, communicated in his mes-
sage, Mr. B. said, was the policy of wisdom
and justice. He was for disposing of the lands
more for the purpose of promoting settlements,

and creating freeholders, than for the purpose
of exacting revenue from the meritorious class
of citizens who cultivate the soil. He would
sell the lands at prices which would pay expen-
ses,—expenses of acquiring them from the In-
dians, and surveying and selling them,—and
this system of moderate prices with donations,
or nominal sales to actual settlers would do
justice to the new States, and effect a sensible
reduction in the revenue; enough to prevent
the necessity of amending the constitution to
get rid of nine million surplus! But whether
the price of lands was reduced or not, Mr. B.
said, the revenue from that source would soon
be diminished. The revenue had been exor-
bitant from the sale of lands for three or four
years past. And why? precisely because im-
mense bodies on new lands, and much of it in
the States adapted to the production of the great
staples which now bear so high a price, have
within that period, come into market; but these
fresh lands must soon be exhausted; the old
and refuse only will remain for sale; and the
revenue from that source will sink down to its
former usual amount, instead of remaining at
three millions a year for nine years, as the Re-
port assumes.

3. When he had thus shown that a dimi-
nution of revenue could be effected both on
imports, and on refuse and unsaleable lands, Mr.
B. took up the third issue which he had joined
with the report; namely, the possibility of find-
ing an object of general utility on which the
surplus could be expended. The Report af-
firmed there was no such object, lie, on the
contrary, affirmed that there were such, not one,
but several, not only useful, but necessary, not
merely necessary, but exigent, not exigent only,
but in the highest possible degree indispen-
sable and essential. He alluded to the whole
class of measures connected with the general
and permanent defence of the Union.—In-
crease, prepare for war! is the admonition of
wisdom in all ages and in all nations; and so-
berly and grievously has our America heretofore
paid for the neglect of that admonition. She
has paid for it in blood, in money, and in shame.
Are we prepared now? And is there any reason
why we should not prepare now? Look
at your maritime coast, from Passamaquoddy
Bay to Florida Point; your gulf coast, from
Florida Point to the Sabine; your lake front-
ier in its whole extent! What is the picture?
Almost destitute of forts, and it might be said,
quite destitute of armament. Look at your
armories and arsenals,—too few, too empty,
—and the west almost destitute! Look at
your militia; many of them mustering with
corn stalks; the States deficient in arms, es-
pecially in field artillery, and in swords and
pistols for their cavalry! Look at our navy;
slowly increasing under an annual appropri-
ation of half a million a year, instead of a whole
million, at which it was fixed soon after the late
war, and from which it was reduced some years
ago, when money ran low in the Treasury! Look
at your dock-yards and navy-yards; thin-
nly dotted along the maritime coast, and hardly
seen at all on the gulf coast, where the whole
south, and the great west, so imperiously de-
mand naval protection!—Such is the picture;
such the state of our country; such its state at
this time, when even the most unobservant
should see something to make us think of de-
fence! such is the state of our defences now,
with which, oh! strange and wonderful con-
tradiction! the administration is now taunted,
reproached, reviled, flouted; and taunted by
those who go for distribution, and turn their
backs on defence! and who complained of the
President for leaving us in this condition, when
five years ago, in the year 1829, he recom-
mended the annual sum of \$250,000 for ar-
ming the fortifications, (which Congress refused
to give,) and who now are for taking the moiety
out of the Treasury, to be divided among the
People, instead of turning it all to the great
object of the general and permanent defence
of the Union, for which they were so solicitous
some calomny, so feelingly alive, and patriotically
sensitive, even one short month ago.

Does not the present state of the country,
said Mr. B. call for defence, and is not this the
propitious time for putting it in defence, and
will not that object absorb every dollar of real
surplus that can be found in the treasury for
these eight years of plenty, during which we
are to be afflicted with seventy-two millions
surplus! Let us see. Let us take one single
branch of the general system of defence, and
see how it stands, and what it would cost to
put it in the condition which the safety and
honor of the country demanded. He spoke of
the fortifications, and that branch because he
had data to go upon; data to which the Sen-
ator from South Carolina, the author of this
Report, could not object.

The design, said Mr. B., of fortifying the
coasts of the United States, is as old as the
Union itself. Our documents are full of execu-
tive recommendations, departmental reports,
and reports of committees, upon this subject, all
urging this great object upon the attention of
Congress. From 1789, through every suc-
cessive administration, the subject was pre-
sented to Congress; but it was only after the
late war, and when the evils of a defenceless
coast were before the eyes of the people, that
the subject was presented in the most impres-

sive, persevering, and systematic form. An
engineer of the first rank (Gen. Barnard) was
taken into our service from the school of the
great Napoleon. A resolution of the House
of Representatives called on the War Depart-
ment for a plan of defence, and a designation
of forts, adequate to the protection of the coun-
try; and upon this call, examinations were
made, estimates framed, and forts projected,
for the whole maritime coast from Savannah to
Boston. The result was the presentation, in
1821, of a plan for ninety forts upon that part
of the coast; namely, 24 of the first class, 23
of the second, and 43 of the third. Under
the administration of Mr. Monroe, the urgent
recommendations of the then head of the War
Department, (Mr. Calhoun,) the construction
of these forts was commenced, and pushed with
spirit and activity; but owing to circumstan-
ces, not necessary now to be detailed, the ob-
ject declined in public favor, lost a part of its
popularity perhaps justly, and has since pro-
ceeded so slowly that, at the end of twenty
years from the late war, no more than thirteen
of these forts have been constructed; namely,
8 of the first class, 3 of the second, and 2 of
the third; and of these thirteen constructed,
none are armed; almost all of them are with-
out guns or carriages, and more ready for the
occupation of an enemy than for the defence
of ourselves. This is the state of the fortifica-
tions on the maritime coast, exclusive of the
New England coast to the north of Boston,
exclusive of Cape Cod, South of Boston, and
exclusive of the Atlantic coast of Florida.—
The Lake frontier is untouched. The Gulf
frontier, almost two thousand miles in length,
barely is dotted with a few forts in the neigh-
borhood of Pensacola, New Orleans, and Mo-
bile; and all the rest of the coast may be set down
as naked and defenceless. This was our con-
dition. Now Mr. B. did not venture to give
an opinion on the whole plan of fortifications
developed in the Reports of 1821, should be
carried into effect; but he would say, and that
most confidently, that much of it ought to be,
and it would be the business of Congress to de-
cide on each fort in making a specific appropria-
tion for it. He would also say, that many
forts would be found to be necessary which
were not embraced in that plan; for it did not
touch the lake coast, nor the New England
coast north of Boston, nor any point of the
land frontier. Without going into the question
at all of how many were necessary, or where
they should be placed, it was sufficient to show
that there were enough wanting, beyond dis-
pute, to constitute an object of utility, worthy
of the national expenditure, and sufficient to
absorb, not nine millions of annual surplus, to
be sure, but about as many millions of surplus
as would ever be found, and the Bank stock
into the bargain. The thirteen forts construct-
ed, had cost \$12,113,000; near one million
of dollars each. But this was for construction
only; the armament was still to follow, and for
this object \$2,000,000 were estimated in 1821
for the thirty forts then recommended, and of
that two millions it may be assumed that but
little has been granted by Congress. So much
for fortifications; in itself a single branch of
defence sufficient to absorb many millions.

There were many other branches of defence
which Mr. B. would barely enumerate. There
was the navy, including its gradual increase;
its dock-yards, and navy-yards; then the ar-
mories and arsenals, which were so much want-
ed in the South West, and especially in the South;
for a reason, (besides those which apply to
foreign enemies,) which need not be named;
then the supply of arms to the States, especial-
ly field artillery, swords and pistols, for which
an annual, but inadequate appropriation had
been made for so long a time, that he believed
the States had almost forgot the subject. Here
are objects enough, Mr. President, exclaimed
Mr. B. to absorb every dollar of our surplus,
and the Bank stock besides. The surplus he
was certain, would be wholly insufficient,
and the Bank stock, by a solemn resolution of
the two Houses of Congress, should be de-
voted to the object. As a fund was set apart,
and held sacred and inviolable, for the payment
of the public debt, so should a fund be now cre-
ated for national defence, and this Bank stock
should be the first and most sacred item put
into it. It is the only way to save that stock
from becoming a prey of incessant contrivances
to draw money from the Treasury. Mr. B.
said that he intended to submit the resolutions,
requesting the President to cause to be com-
municated to the next Congress full information
upon all the points that he had touched, the
probable revenue and expenditure for the next
eight years, the plan and expense of fortifying
the coast, the navy and every other point con-
nected with the general and permanent defence
of the Union, with a view to let Congress take
it up, upon system, and with a design to com-
plete it without further delay. And he de-

*The resolutions, embracing twelve heads of inquiry,
have been submitted. They are the following:
Resolved, That the President be requested to cause
information to be laid before the Senate, at the
commencement of the next session of Congress, on the fol-
lowing points:
1. The amount of revenue which may be reduced on
dutiable articles, without effecting the protection inten-
ded to be continued by the act of March 24, 1833, to do-
mestic manufactures.
2. The amount of net revenue which will probably be

manded, why hurry on this amendment before
that information can come in?

Now is the auspicious moment, said Mr. B.,
for the Republic to rouse from the apathy into
which it has lately sunk upon the subject of
national defence. The public debt is paid; a
sum of six or seven millions will come from
the Bank; some surpluses may occur; let the
national defence become the next great object,
after the payment of the debt, and all money
go to that purpose. If further stimulus were
wanted, it might be found. In the present as-
pect of our foreign affairs, and in the reproach-
es, the taunts, and in the offensive insinuations
which certain gentlemen have been indulging
in for two months with respect to the defence-
less state of the coast; and which they attrib-
ute to the negligence of the administration.
Certainly such gentlemen will not take that
money for distribution, for the immediate ap-
plication of which their defenceless country is
now crying aloud, and stretching forth her
imploring hands.

Mr. B. would here avail himself of a voice
more potent than his own, to enforce atten-
tion to the great object of national defence, the
revival of which he was now attempting. It
was the voice which the Senator from South
Carolina, the author of this proposition, to
squander in distributions the funds which should
be sacred to defence, would instantly recog-
nize. It was an extract from a message com-
municated to Congress, Dec. 30 1822, by
President Monroe. "Whether considered un-
der the relation of similarity which it bears to
the language and sentiments of contemporane-
ous Reports from the then head of the War
Department, the position which the writer of
those Reports then held in relation to Presi-
dent Monroe, the right which he possessed, as
Secretary at War, to know, at least, what was
put into the message in relation to the measures
connected with his Department;—considered
under any, and all of these aspects, the extracts
which he was about to read, might be consid-
ered as expressing the sentiments, if not speak-
ing the words, of the gentleman who now sees
no object of utility in providing for the defence
of his country, and who then plead the cause
of that defence with so much truth and energy,
and with such commendable excess of patriot-
ic zeal."

Mr. B. then read as follows:
"Should war break out in any of those coun-
tries, (the European,) who can foretell the ex-
tent to which it may be carried, or the desola-
tion which may spread? Exempt as we are
from these causes, (of European civil wars,) our
internal tranquility is secure; and distant as
we are from the troubled scene, and faithful
to just principles, in regard to other Powers, we
might reasonably presume that we should not
be molested by them. This, however, ought
not to be calculated on as certain. Unprovoked
injuries are often inflicted, and even the pec-
uliar felicity of our situation might, with some
be a cause for excitement and aggression.—
The history of the late wars in Europe furnishes
a complete demonstration that no system of
conduct, however correct in principle, can
protect neutral Powers from injury from any
party; that a DEFENCELESS POSITION
and distinguished love of peace, are the surest
invitations to war: that there is no way to a-
void it, other than by being always PREPAR-
ED, and willing, for just cause, to meet it.—
If there be a people on earth, whose more es-
pecial duty it is to be, AT ALL TIMES,
prepared to defend the rights with which they

received from customs from 1830 to 1842 inclusively.
3. The amount of revenue which will probably be re-
ceived from public lands for the same period, if no
change takes place in the price of lands.
4. The amount of revenue from the same source, if
the price of lands should be reduced, and the lands should
be so disposed of as to promote the settlement of the
country, and should cease to be a source of revenue, ex-
cept to defray the expense of their management, and of
extinguishing the Indian titles.
5. The times and proportions in which the amount of
stock held in the Bank of the United States will proba-
bly be returned to the Treasury, if no act is passed by
Congress for the sale of said stock.
6. The probable amount of the expenditures of the
Government annually, to the end of the year 1842.
7. The state of the fortifications, so as to show the
number of forts of the first, second, and third classes,
now constructed in the United States; the number here-
tofore proposed and recommended by the War Depart-
ment, but not yet constructed; and the number which
would probably be necessary to the complete and ade-
quate defence of the lake, maritime, and gulf frontiers
of the United States, and such points of the land fron-
tier as may be believed to require permanent fortifica-
tions.
8. The amount expended since 1816, in constructing
forts, and the amount that would be necessary, to com-
plete the construction of the entire system of permanent
fortifications for the United States.
9. The amount which has been expended since 1816,
in providing for the fortifications, and the amount which
would probably be necessary to complete the armament
of all fortifications required for the defence of the United
States.
10. The amount which would probably be necessary
to construct an adequate number of armories and arse-
nals in the United States, and to supply the States with
field artillery,—especially brass pieces,—for their militia,
and with side arms and pistols for their cavalry.
11. The amount expended, since 1816, in the gradual
increase of the navy, on navy-yards and dock-yards, and
the amount necessary to be expended on each of these
objects, to place the naval defence of the United States,
upon the footing of strength and respectability which is
due to the security and welfare of the Union.
12. And that the President be requested to cause to
be communicated to the Senate, at the same time, any
other information connected with the revenue and ex-
penditure of the government, and with the defence of
the Union, which shall come within the scope of the
foregoing inquiries, or which in his judgment shall be
necessary to be communicated.



POETRY.

[From the Boston Herald.]

EXTRACTS

FROM "LAFAYETTE,"
A POEM, BY T. POWER.

Why is the wakening requiem sung,
Our joys forgot, our harp unstrung?
Whence ensigns of a nation's woe?
The courts of God in darkness hung.
While holy prayer is whispered low?
Why rolls the organ's solemn note,
As dim, unearthly visions float,
Or whisper to the heart oppressed—
Some spirit seeks its final rest?

Why peals the death bell's measured tone,
As if the sorrowing air would tell
A blest and worthy soul has flown,
Forever with its God to dwell?
As nearer onward comes the sound
In dark clouds the lightning plays,
And its low rumbling shakes the ground
Still gathering terror in its way,
So sweeps along the frightened air
The dauntless sounds that publish where
Is boldly held the hottest fight
For freedom's home and freedom's right.
There one attracts the patriot's eyes
Of foreign tongue and foreign guise;
Calms yet determined, young but brave;
Resolved on that eventful day
For victory, or an honored grave,
He rushes to the bloody fray
Fearless of death, and light of heart,
Yet skillful in his deadly art,
His daring courage fires his soul
To place on fame's embossed scroll
A name, mayhap, unseen before,
When valor traces the record o'er.

Though cold his hope, and dim his eye,
The dread, the spirit of tyrant power,
One gentle spirit hovers nigh,
Unshrinking in the gloomiest hour.
There lovely, faithful woman comes
With words of hope and thoughts of love,
And a dungeon's deepest glooms
Her firm, devoted faith to prove.
Patient, enduring, gentle, kind—
Her generous purpose uncontrolled—
The moral beauty of her mind
Is more than fancy ever told.

From the Hartford Times.
ISAC HILL.—It is stated with great apparent exultation in some of the federal papers, that Mr. Hill is not placed on any of the committees of the senate. This great effort on the part of great senators, to cast a slight on one of their body—the representative of one of the states of this Union, cannot injure the man they hate. Why, it may be inquired, is this marked omission? It is not denied that he is abundantly competent, and that he is uncommonly industrious. No member of the senate has discharged his duty with more fidelity, or ability. His integrity, and moral character are irreproachable, and without a blemish—contrasting strongly with the debauches and gamblers, who have led on the small fry to this petty exhibition of malice. The patriotism of Isaac Hill, and his love of country are proverbial. His services and firmness in the time of trial are remembered with gratitude by his fellow citizens. During the last war, he was not like some of the senators, a peace-man; instead of striving to embarrass the government like Webster and others, he devoted his energies to sustain it. On all and every occasion he has been found the firmest among the faithful—untiring in the discharge of his duty—of sleepless vigilance and uncompromising in his principles. What act has he ever done while in senate, that the people have not approved? No man in that body has been more devoted to the great cause of civil liberty—no one has exhibited in his whole career a greater regard for the public welfare, or endeavored, by legislation for the whole people, to add more to the sum of human happiness. But it is in character with the proceedings of that body which could elect such a fellow as Poindexter to preside over its deliberations, to exclude Mr. Hill from its committees, and it cannot mortify honest worth to be discarded, when licentiousness and vice are extolled and promoted.

THE APPROACHING COMET.

[From the Falmouth (Eng.) Packet.]

Lieut. R. Morrison of the Royal Navy has published a most interesting work upon this magnificent phenomenon, which is expected to be seen in the course of this year, 1835, between the months of May and August, in the constellation of *Ursa Major*.—Lieut. Morrison states that it will be far more splendid than the one of 1811; some writers affirm that it will afford a degree of light equal to a full moon, that its tail will extend over 40 degrees, and when the head of the comet reaches the meridian, its tail will sweep the horizon. The author contends that the electric and attractive powers of the comet will have very serious effects upon our atmosphere, in producing inundations, earthquakes, storms, tempests, volcanic eruptions, and epidemic diseases. In support of the theory he refers to the different appearances of this comet for the last six hundred years—showing that in the comet years these phenomena prevailed to a great extent. The author says: "Relying on the corrections of our principles of cometary influence, we venture to predict that the summer of 1835 will be remarkable for intense heat, which may be expected to destroy the harvests in some parts of the world. That year will be noted for earthquakes and volcanoes, and other similar phenomena. The end of 1835, or early in 1836, may be expected to be remarkable for some one or more extensive earing-akes. The winters of 1836 or 1837, will bring a frost, such as has not been equally for at least 20 years.—The parts of the earth which we anticipate will suffer most, are those situated to the North of Asia, and some parts of the southern hemisphere, such as China. Those parts of the earth in the vicinity of volcanoes are always subject to the electrical phenomena of earthquakes, because the frequent internal changes which the combustion creates, must necessarily produce a derangement of electricity. And if while the comet is near the earth overcharged with electricity, there be any internal cavity of the earth deficient of that fluid, it will rush in to the earth at that spot. This we take to have been the case in 1456, near Naples, when the sudden rending of the earth destroyed 40,000 human beings."

The noble and patriotic conduct of the Whig majority of the U. S. Senate, is thus summed up in the *Globe*.—"They have left the Fourth Circuit without a Judge, deprived this President of the power to send a Minister to England, lost the Fortification Bill, and refused to put the country in a state of defence, in case France should make war upon our commerce, navy, or coast."

Surely such worthy acts will not be suffered to go unrewarded.—[Age.]

A man observing another reeling about the streets, asked a by-stander if he thought that was an actor? "No," replied the other, "I think he is a jug-gler."

How much pain those evils cost us which never happened.

Take things always by their smooth handle.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris within and for the County of Oxford, on the third day of March, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-five.

THE petition of THOMAS J. HOWARD, administrator of the estate of MARTIN BRADFORD late of Turner, in said county, deceased, representing that the personal estate of said deceased is not sufficient to pay the just debts, which he owed at the time of his death by sum of seven hundred and sixty-nine dollars, and that by a partial sale of the real estate he has received the sum of three hundred and twenty-four dollars, and that he is unable to pay the balance of said debts, and praying for a license to sell and convey so much of the real estate of said deceased as may be necessary for the payment of said debts and incidental charges.

Ordered, That the petitioner give notice thereof to the heirs of said deceased, and to all persons interested in said estate, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, in said county, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the second Tuesday of April next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

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GREAT LITERARY ENTERPRISE.

Prospectus of Two New Volumes of

Waldie's Library for 1835.

THE "Select Circulating Library" has been for some time fairly classed among the established periodicals of the country, having obtained a credit unprecedented, when the price is considered; its circulation, by allowing greater freedom to our efforts, is calculated to render them at once strenuous and more effective. The object that Waldie's Library had in view, was the dissemination of good new books every where, at the cheapest possible rates, and experience has proved that a year's subscription will pay for one hundred and fifty dollars worth of books at the London price.

Also and enlarged type. Vol. 5, to be commenced early in January, 1835, will be printed with new and enlarged type, rendering the work free from any objection that may have been made by persons of weak eyes.

As it is usual for a wish to befall a son, that he may prove a better man than his father, so we, without neglecting any particular reflection on our former volumes, received with such distinguished favor, hope and trust that our future may surpass them; for experience ought always to produce improvement, more especially when, as in our case, it lessens the number of difficulties we had to encounter in the outset.

The objects the "Library" had in view, were fully detailed in the prospectus; the following extracts from that introductory paper, will prove the spirit of that liberality in which the work was undertaken, and also that we have had no occasion to deviate from the original plan.

Extracts from the Original Prospectus.

In presenting to the public a periodical, entirely new in its character, it will be expected that the publisher should describe his plan and the objects he hopes to accomplish.

There is a growing up in the United States a numerous population with literary tastes, who are scattered over a large space, and who, distant from the localities where books and literary information circulate, feel themselves at a great loss for that mental food which education has fitted them to enjoy. Books are cheap in our principal cities, but in the interior they cannot be procured as soon as published, nor without considerable expense. To supply this desideratum is the design of the present undertaking, the chief object of which emphatically is, to make good reading cheaper, and to put it in a form that will bring it to every man's door.

Books cannot be sent by mail, while the "Select Circulating Library" may be received at the most distant post office in the Union in from fifteen to twenty days after it is published, at a little more expense than newspaper postage; or in other words, before a book could be bound in Philadelphia, our subscribers in the most distant states may be perusing it in their parlors.

To elucidate the advantages of the "Select Circulating Library" such as we propose, it is necessary to compare it with some other publications. Take the *Waverley* novels for example; the *Chronicle of the Conjurators* occupy two volumes, which are sold at \$1.25 to 1.50. The whole would be readily contained in five numbers of this periodical, at an expense of fifty cents, postage included; so that more than three times the quantity of literary matter can be supplied for the same money by adopting the newspaper course of circulation. Distant subscribers will be placed on a footing with those nearer at hand, and will be supplied at their own houses with about as many volumes of the common London novel size for Five Dollars.

Arrangements have been made to receive from London an early copy of every new book printed either in the north of England, or in Edinburgh, together with the periodical literature of Great Britain. From the former we shall select the *Novels, Memoirs, Tales, Travels, Sketches, Biographies, &c.* and publish them with as much rapidity and accuracy as an extensive printing office will admit. From the latter, such literary intelligence will regularly be culled, as will prove interesting and entertaining to the lover of knowledge, and science, and literature, and novelty. Good standard novels, and other works, now out of print, may occasionally be reproduced in our columns.

The publisher confidently assures the heads of families, that they need have no dread of introducing the "Select Circulating Library" into their domestic circle, as the gentleman who has undertaken the editorial duties, to literary tastes and habits adds a due sense of the responsibility he assumes in catering for an extended and more to country, and of the consequences, detrimental or otherwise, that will follow the dissemination of noxious or wholesome mental aliment. His situation and engagements afford him peculiar advantages and facilities for the selection of books. Those, with the additional character of being new, and of the consequences, detrimental or otherwise, that will follow the dissemination of noxious or wholesome mental aliment. His situation and engagements afford him peculiar advantages and facilities for the selection of books. 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